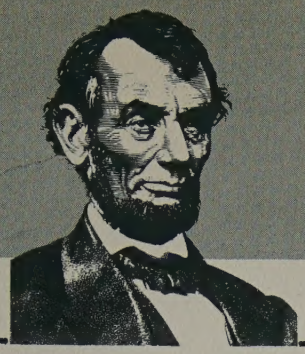


Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation . . . Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor
Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana

Number 1452 FORT WAYNE, INDIANA February, 1959

LINCOLN'S SECOND INAUGURAL

A Gala Event In Washington Society

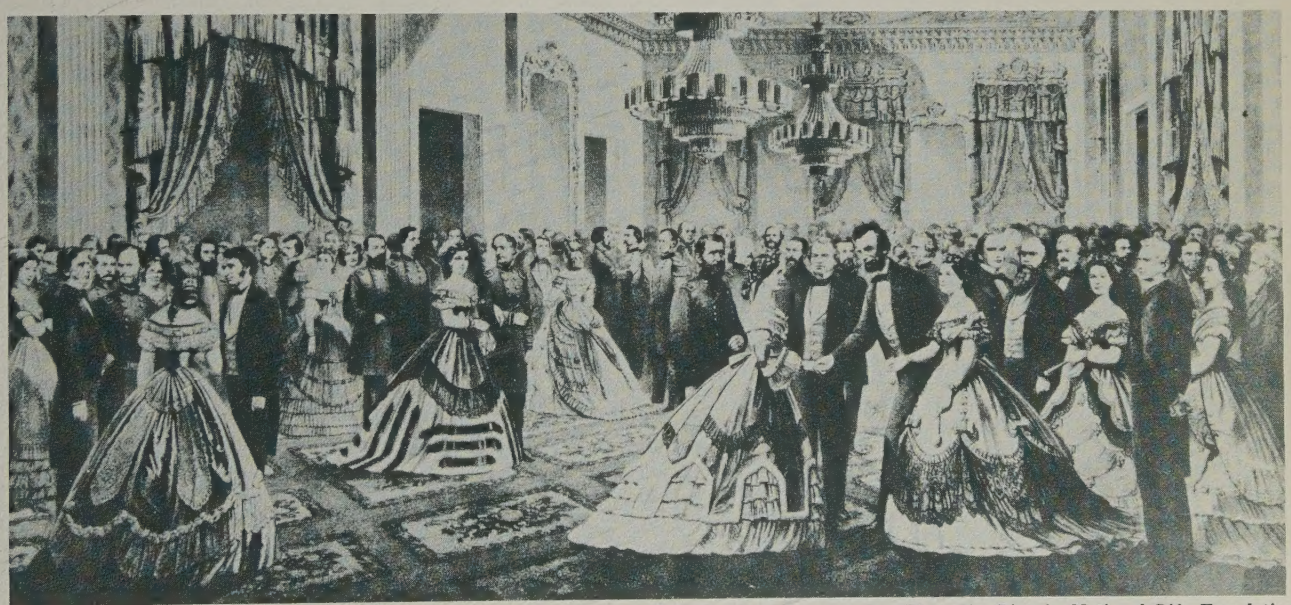
The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States on Saturday, March 4, 1865, was a notable event in the winter's social season in Washington, D. C. There was a very evident disposition on the part of all the people to participate in the inaugural program in a real holiday style. Undaunted by gray skies and a torrential rain accompanied by gusty winds, men and women rode in carriages on water soaked streets or walked on muddy sidewalks to the Capitol. The rain began to fall in the early morning of inauguration day, but about half-past nine there was a favorable change. The skies cleared. At half-past ten it apparently became evident that the rain was over and all the people of Washington came out dressed in their most fashionable clothes. At twenty minutes past eleven the rain began to fall in torrents.

Noah Brooks in his book, "Washington In Lincoln's Time," The Century Company, 1895, gives a vivid picture of the miserable March day: "When the hour of noon arrived, great crowds of men and women streamed around the Capitol building in most wretched plight. The mud in the city of Washington on that day certainly excelled all other varieties I have ever seen before or since, and the greatest test of feminine heroism—the spoiling of their clothes—redounded amply to the credit of the women who were so bedraggled and drenched on that memorial day."

To get the inauguration ceremonies underway it was intended that a procession should move from the White House and escort the president to the Capitol. This proved impossible because Lincoln spent the morning at the Capitol and did not return to the White House. Nevertheless a parade began to take form on the avenue west of Lafayette Square. It was composed of a squadron of dragoons, a section of artillery and a regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps along with numerous floats and representative groups. There were three sets of marshals with colored saddle cloths and blue and yellow scarfs—"one set being those of the procession proper, one set the marshals of the several United States districts, and other marshals representing the states."

With Lincoln already at the Capitol, Marshal Ward Hill Lamon and his assistants escorted Mrs. Lincoln from the White House to the seat of government. As they drove rapidly toward their destination it dashed the hopes of those who wanted to see a parade featuring the carriages of the president and Mrs. Lincoln. With Mrs. Lincoln's carriage on its way the procession moved forward with its bands of music and cheering crowds. It was about thirty minutes from the time of the starting before the parade was at the Capitol.

The inaugural program fixed the hour of noon when the Senate would swear in its newly elected members and inaugurate Andrew Johnson as the vice-president. So the Senate chamber became the first objective of the milling crowd. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mon-



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Grand Reception of The Notabilities of The Nation In The Year 1865

This picture was copyrighted in 1865 by Frank Leslie and a key was made available to those who purchased the print. While it does not necessarily depict the inaugural reception of March 4, 1865, many of the prominent figures including Vice-President Andrew Johnson who played important roles on that notable occasion are present.

day, March 6, 1865 commented: "There was a great difference, it must be remembered, between entering the Capitol and entering the Senate. The former was easy—with a ticket. The latter was impossible, unless you happened to be a lady, a Congressman of the past, present or future, a Governor of some state, or some other high official. Ladies pressed into the Senate gallery as long as there was room—gentlemen had to take their chances. There was not more than fifty gentlemen who witnessed the ceremonies in the chamber. The ladies monopolized everything."

Once in the gallery the ladies did not appear to have "the slightest idea that they were invading a session of the Senate." Brooks said that "they chattered and clattered like zephyrs among the reeds of a water-side." The New York *Herald* reported that "the moment they entered the gallery they commenced an incessant chattering . . . it resembled very much the noise of the nesting of pigeons in some wilderness. It was buz, buz, buz . . . without any cessation."

The ivory gavel of Senator Foot of Vermont rapped for order, and the gay crowd talked on just as if they were attending a reception. Finally their attention was diverted to the notable personages, especially the colorfully dressed representatives of the foreign legations, as they entered the Senate Chamber, and the noisy conversations subsided. Noah Brooks has best described this scene: "There was Hooker, handsome, rosy and gorgeous in full uniform; 'the dear old admiral,' as the women used to call Farragut; Mrs. Lincoln in the diplomatic gallery, attended by gallant Senator Anthony; a gorgeous array of foreign ministers in full court costume; and a considerable group of military and naval officers, brilliant in gold lace and epaulets." Mrs. Lincoln, the centre of attraction, wore a black velvet robe trimmed with ermine. A newspaper reported that she "was dressed with great elegance . . . not any more from the fact of her being the wife of the president than the fact of the eloquence and exceeding good taste of her dress and general queen like bearing."

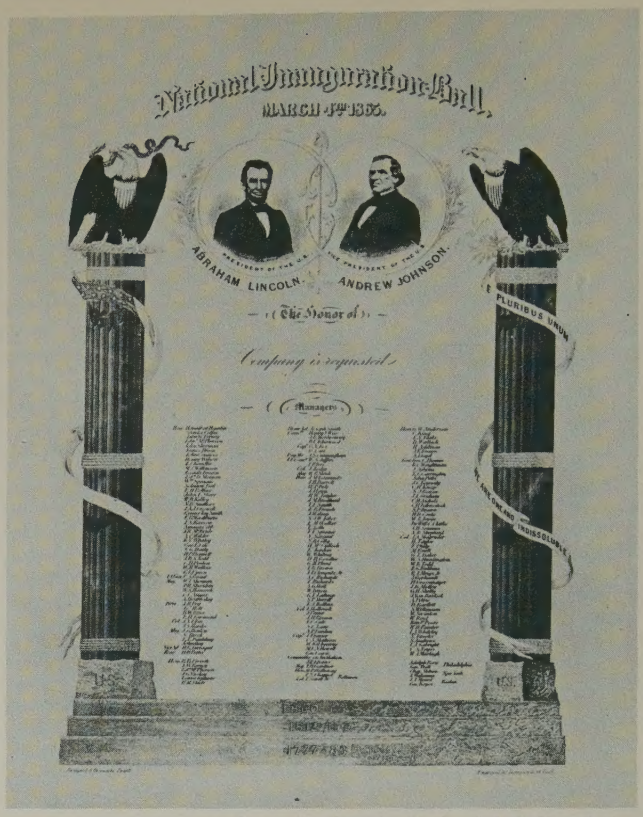
Noah Brooks in a rather dramatic way described the arrival of the chief officials who were to play important roles in the day's formalities: "There was a buzz when the justices of the Supreme Court came in, attired in their robes of office, Chief Justice Chase looking very young and also very queer, carrying a 'stove-pipe' hat (other reports state he carried the Constitution and the Bible) and wearing his long black silk gown. The foreign ministers occupied seats at the right of the chair behind the Supreme Court justices; and behind these were the members of the House. The members of the cabinet had front seats at the left of the chair, Seward at the head, followed by Stanton, Welles, Speed and Dennison. Usher was detained by illness (other reports state that he was in attendance), and Fessenden occupied his old seat in the Senate. Lincoln (escorted by Senators Henderson and Foster) sat in the middle of the front row." Lincoln entered the Senate chamber about five minutes after Andrew Johnson had started to speak.

If these people had gathered for a dramatic scene they were not to be disappointed. At the stroke of twelve Hannibal Hamlin, the retiring vice-president, entered arm in arm with Andrew Johnson the newly elected vice-president who was to take the oath of office. This could have been a notable occasion for Johnson. Unfortunately he was ill, and "not altogether sober." The two men proceeded up the main aisle to the front of the clerk's desk and took their seats together on the dias of the presiding officer.

With the proper introduction Hamlin delivered an appropriate valedictory. Johnson was then presented to his audience at which time he delivered a Tennessee backwoods political harangue that was quite embarrassing for his auditors. "It was not only a ninety-ninth rate stump speech," to quote the *Herald* correspondent, "but disgraceful in the extreme." A Johnson follower later made the apt remark that the vice-president "hadn't said anything that was bad sense, only bad taste."

Upon taking the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Chase, Johnson took the Bible and with a loud voice and theatrical gesture said, "I kiss this Book in the face of my nation of the United States." Thereupon Hamlin declared the old Senate adjourned.

Breaking this indescribably embarrassing situation,



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

This invitation to the "National Inauguration Ball," is incorrectly dated March 4th, 1865. The National Inauguration Ball was held on Monday evening, March 6th, 1865 at the Patent Office.

Colonel J. W. Forney, the secretary of the Senate, read the president's proclamation which convoked an extra Senate session for the business of swearing in the newly elected members. With this formality accomplished the procession moved to the inaugural platform erected on the east front of the Capitol building. As the procession moved to the platform Senator Henderson heard Lincoln say to a marshal, "Do not let Johnson speak outside."

By this time the drizzle of rain had stopped and a great sea of people stood in the plaza to hear the president speak. The crowd was silenced by George F. Brown, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and Lincoln stepped forward in a roar of applause. As he began to speak "the sun, which had been obscured all day burst forth in its unclouded meridian splendor, and flooded the spectacle with glory and with light."

Lincoln's second inaugural address proved to be one of the most profound forensic pronouncements in the history of civilized government. The message was received by approximately 30,000 people in awed silence. When Lincoln concluded there were "many cheers and many tears." Once the crowd was quiet again the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice. With these legal formalities concluded there was a cry for Andrew Johnson, whereupon he presented himself and waved both hands. Then there were calls of "speech," "speech," "speech." However, Johnson unable to collect his thoughts said nothing. Immediately a lane was cleared through the crowd and Lincoln retired into the Capitol and walked through a basement corridor to his carriage. A procession formed and Senators Foster and Henderson rode in the open barouche with the president. Just as the procession started to move forward, young Tad Lincoln ran up and climbed to a seat beside his father. Senator Anthony rode in a carriage with Mrs. Lincoln.

With all the carriages in their proper places, the marshals and the president's bodyguard formed an escort. As the procession moved Lincoln bowed right and left to the people, but he did not take off his hat. Occasionally there was clapping of hands, but no cheering, except when the presidential carriage passed in front of Wil-

lard's Hotel.

The parade consisted of cavalry, infantry and artillery units along with some unusual floats. There was a model *Monitor* on wheels and a Temple of Liberty. The temple was filled with small boys, some of them black, who sang, "Rally Round the Flag," while some shouted the "Battle Cry Of Fredom." Musically speaking they were all out of time and tune. A regiment of negro soldiers made up a part of the parade, and the Odd Fellows were particularly prominent. Two Philadelphia fire companies were reported to have made a fine appearance, but for some reason the Washington Fire Company did not. As is usual with most processions there were wide intervals between the different floats and the parade was described "as badly ordered as everything else on inauguration day."

The parade dissolved in front of the White House a little after two o'clock and the presidential party entered without any ceremony. Segments of the parade were later made up in different sections of the city and more flags were flourished once the weather improved. Washington streets were crowded all afternoon, and the Eastman Mercantile College Band, along with various other bands played at different points of the city. This din was further accentuated as salutes were fired from the various forts.

Meanwhile the members of the Senate, straggling in by ones and twos, returned to their chamber. They waited for vice-president Johnson, who according to the proper legal procedure would be required to adjourn the body. They waited in suspense for nearly an hour but the new presiding officer did not make his appearance. Finally the senators left by ones and twos as they came without being formally adjourned. So it was therefore supposed that legally the Senate was still in session, although not one member was in his seat.

An Awkward Man

"Mr. Lincoln is said to be an awkward man. It is to a man's credit to be awkward in some situations, and those are doubtless the situations in which he has been most seen by those who have insisted upon this point in their pictures. He was not at all awkward on the platform in the morning (Second Inaugural), where in front of an assemblage, representative in some degree of the people of every state, he gave utterance to the few eloquent sentences that make up his address. The tall form was in harmony with the scene, and its bold outline served only to distinguish him as the man above all others of that grand occasion. Here (inaugural reception) he is awkward; but the awkwardness is due to the situation, which is a mean and unnatural one. He would be a mean and small man who would not be more or less awkward in it. Shakespeare has presented us with this very situation, and has shown us how it affects a large-headed man; for Coriolanus before the Roman people is not so much a politician as a man of simple nature, who revolts at the artificial idea that he must be shaken by the hand by Tom, Dick and Harry, simply because he is of all the Romans the man most fit to be consul. It is certain that Mr. Lincoln discharged this duty with a divine patience."

The New York Herald
Monday, March 6, 1865.

PART I. THE RECEPTION

With the legal formalities over, the festivities for those who were socially inclined were about to begin. The White House was being put in order for the reception. The reception which was open to the public, was to be the last levee of the season.

At eight o'clock on the Saturday evening of March 4, about two thousand people stampeded the open gates of the Executive Mansion. In fact there was a traffic jam in the streets with carriages waiting in line a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the White House. Margaret Leech in her book, "Reveille in Washington," Harper & Brothers, 1941 has described this scene: "There were the usual casualties in the free-for-all of entering the mansion. The vestibule presented a doleful exhibit of battered finery. Shrieks of females in pain punctuated the music of the Marine Band. Some were carried swooning over the heads of the mob. Others, caught in the wrong stream of traffic, were helplessly dragged to the exit, without ever having had a chance to pay their respects to the President. Still, as the front door opened and closed, fresh batches of callers struggled in. Still, faces jerked past Lincoln, as, in the suffocating atmosphere of the Blue Room, he mechanically stretched out his big, cold, aching hand."

According to newspaper reports Lincoln shook hands with over six thousand people that evening. The New York *Herald* in reporting on the inauguration carried a story entitled, "Going to the Reception." In these columns the facetious statement was made that, "It may be very pleasant to Old Abe to call for 500,000 more, but if he had to shake the whole 500,000 by the hand perhaps he wouldn't do it often."

The ladies who attended were referred to as "delicately dressed or undressed, bareheaded and barenecked, all being promiscuously hustled and squeezed in a very dense crowd, and standing in the mud." Once the ladies were inside the Executive Mansion they took off their mufflers, which the gentlemen put over their arms. These proved to be quite a burden because the gentlemen concluded that they had better keep their overcoats on in order to keep them at all. Likewise, they carried their hats through the jammed rooms and corridors.

Mrs. Lincoln stood near the president acknowledging the courtesy of those who recognized her. She was described as "chastely dressed in drab silk of light neutral tint, ornamented with lace." Near Mrs. Lincoln stood the Commissioner of Public Buildings B. B. French who was referred to on that eventful day as the man who did not clean away the mud from Pennsylvania Avenue, even though Congress had appropriated the necessary funds on March 3rd. The mud in Washington was described as a vile yellow fluid not thick enough to walk on, nor thin enough to swim in. At least Pennsylvania Avenue was paved and it was possible to touch bottom there.

The New York *Herald* provided a partial guest list for its readers: "Senators Harlan and Harris were there, as were Senator Harris' daughters. Mrs. Morgan was there, dressed in her usual elegance. Mrs. Busteed, of New York was present. Captain Robert Lincoln, of General Grant's staff, was there in uniform. Major General Hooker, more than usually complaisant, attended his nieces. Mrs. Stanton was present, dressed in white satin. Secretaries Welles and Usher, and their ladies were present. The old salamander, Vice Admiral Farragut, was part of this brilliant group. John Burns, the hero of Gettysburg, was also conspicuous." Other notable personages present, as reported by the press, were Secretary of State Seward, Secretary of War Stanton and the colored orator, Frederick Douglass. Certainly a great many other prominent people were present whose names did not appear in the press reports.

During the evening a newspaper correspondent observed a tight little group of cabinet officers having a joke. Mr. Seward was described as one whose face was "still radiant with the remains of the last laugh, which had doubtless been provoked by a 'joke' of the first water." The crowd did not hear the joke but the Secretary of State assured several persons that this was "the greatest country in the world" which comment the correspondent thought "was not a joke."

(To be continued on page 4 of the March, 1959 issue)

"Meet Mr. Lincoln"

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company will sponsor a nation-wide NBC Television Program on Wednesday evening, February 11, 1959. This show will embody a new technique of exhibiting still photographs of Lincoln and contemporary subjects with the appearance and feeling of motion, supported by music and narration especially fitted to the subject. Check your local listings for the exact time.

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY—1958

Selections approved by a Bibliography Committee consisting of the following members: Arnold Gates, 289 New Hyde Park Road, Garden City, N. Y.; Carl Haverlin, 2 Masterson Road, Bronxville, N. Y.; E. B. Long, 708 North Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; Richard F. Lufkin, 45 Milk Street, Boston, 9, Mass.; Wayne C. Temple, Lincoln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tenn.; Ralph G. Newman, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago 11, Ill.; William H. Townsend, 310 First National Bank Bldg., Lexington 3, Ky.; and Clyde C. Walton, Jr., Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.

New items available for consideration may be sent to the above addresses or to the Lincoln National Life Foundation.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1958-38

Lincoln Memorial University Press/Summer 1958/Vol. 60, No. 2/Lincoln Herald/A Magazine devoted to historical research in the field of Lincolniana and the Civil War, and to the promotion/of Lincoln Ideals in American Education.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7⅛" x 10¼", 41—76 pp., illus.

HOLT, HALLIE M. 1958-39

The Strange Destiny of/Abraham Lincoln/(sketches of Lincoln and wife, New Salem cabin, and Abe as Rail Splitter)/(Cover title).

Pamphlet, paper 5½" x 8½", (16) pp., illus.

(LINCOLN-DOUGLAS SOCIETY) 1958-40

(Sketch of Lincoln-Douglas Debates 4¢ U. S. Postage)/Centennial Commemoration/of/The Freeport Debate/Abraham Lincoln-Stephen A. Douglas/1858-1958/Stamp Ceremony/August 27, 1958/Freeport, Illinois/(Cover title).

Folder, paper, 5½" x 8½", (3) pp.

ILLINOIS STATE FOREST FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION 1958-41

Second Annual/Illinois State Forest Festival/Jonesboro, Illinois/1958/Highlighting the Centennial of/The Lincoln Douglas Debate/September 10, 11, 12, 13.

Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 11", 24 pp., illus.

LAKESIDE PRESS 1958-42

Man For The Ages/Still Warmly Human after a Century/(Caption title).

Folder, paper 15" x 20", (2) pp. Lincoln portrait by Allen Tupper True in deeptone offset. Reproduced by The Lakeside Press, R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 350 East 22nd St., Chicago, 16, Ill., by permission of Henry E. Huntington Library & Art Gallery.

STERN, PHILIP VAN DOREN 1958-43

Philip Van Doren Stern/An End to Valor/The Last Days of the Civil War/Illustrated with maps, photographs, and drawings/1958/Houghton Mifflin Company Boston/The Riverside Press Cambridge.

Book, cloth, 6" x 8¾", x p., 418 pp., illus., price $5.75.

COLEMAN, CHARLES H. 1958-44

Commemorating/The Lincoln-Douglas Debate/at/Charleston, Illinois/September 18, 1958/Centennial Celebration/September 18, 1858—October 11, 1958.

Pamphlet, paper, 8½" x 11", 32 pp., illus.

CURRENT, RICHARD H. 1958-45

The/Lincoln/Nobody/Knows/(device)/Richard N. Current/McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc./New York Toronto London.

Book, cloth & boards, 6" x 8½", x p., 314 pp., price $5.50.

LINDSTROM, RALPH G. 1958-46

Lincoln Finds God/by Ralph G. Lindstrom/. . ./Longmans, Green and Co.,/New York, London, Toronto,/1958.

Book, cloth, 5" x 7", vii p., 120 pp., price $3.00.

LINCOLN SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION 1958-47

Lincoln/Sesquicentennial/1809-1959/(photo of standing Lincoln)/Handbook of Information/Prepared by/The Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission/National Archives Building, Washington, 25, D. C.

Pamphlet, paper, 6" x 9", 40 p., illus.

MARSCH, WOLF-DIETER 1958-48

Christlicher Glaube/und/Demoktratisches Ethos/Dargestellt/am Lebenswerk Abraham Lincolns/Ein Beitrag aus der Geschichte. Die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika/von/Dr. Theol. Wolf-Dieter Marsch/im Furche-Verlag. Hamburg.

Book, cloth, 6" x 9", 246 pp., price $3.85., Published in the German language.

McMURTRY'S SPEAKING ITINERARY

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 12, 13, 1959.
Jackson, Mich., Jan. 14, 15.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19, 20.
Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21, 22.
Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 23, 26.
Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 27, 28.
South Bend, Ind., Feb. 2, 3.
Gary, Ind., Feb. 4, 5.
Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 10.
*Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 12, 13.
*Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Feb. 15.
Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16,17.
Evansville, Ind., Feb. 18, 19.
Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 23, 24.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 25, 26.

The persons who might be interested in learning of the schedule in detail in the various cities named above, may contact the general agency offices of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.

*Special engagements not arranged by general agent.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY 1958-49

Abraham Lincoln/(1809-1865)/16th President/of/The United States/of/America.

Pamphlet, paper, 7" x 9¼", (62) pp., illus. Children's "comic book" in color.

FULTON, JUSTIN D. 1958-50

Lincoln's Assassins/by Justin D. Fulton, D. D./Reprinted from Christian Heritage/(Cover title).

Pamphlet, paper, 3½" x 8½", (28) pp. Published by Christ's Mission, San Cliff, Long Island, New York., price 25¢.

GAMMANS, HAROLD W. 1958-51

A check list of broadsides and pamphlets associated with Abraham Lincoln based mainly on the Rockefeller McLellan, the Harris and Caleb Fiske Harris collections/by/Harold W. Gammans/. . ./Limited Edition of 500. Copy . . ./Limited Edition of 500. Copy No./Privately printed by the Franklin Printing Company, Bristol, R. I.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 5⅞" x 8¾", 76 pp., price $6.00.

ROBERTS, BESSIE K. 1958-52

(Lincoln head in profile)/A Lincoln/Memorial Recording/in words of the Supreme Court of/Indiana/June 20, 1865.

Folder, paper, 3¾" x 8½", (4) pp. Prospectus of memorial program tape recorded by Westinghouse Radio Station WOWO, Ft. Wayne, for Indiana Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY 1958-53

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Pamphlet, flexible boards, 7⅛" x 10¼", 77—112 pp., illus.

TEMPLE, WAYNE C. 1958-54

Sketch of "Tad" Lincoln/Edited by Wayne C. Temple/Reprinted from the/Lincoln Herald/Fall Issue, 1958/Lincoln Memorial University Press/Harrogate, Tennessee/(Cover title).

Folder, paper, 7" x 10", (4) pp.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE FOUNDATION 1958-55

Lincoln Lore/Bulletin of the Lincoln National Life Foundation/Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, Editor/Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne/Indiana/Number 1449 November, 1958—Number 1451 January, 1959/(Caption title).

Folder, paper, 8½" x 11", 4 pp., illus. Number 1449, The Lincoln Cabin on Boston Common . . .; 1450, The Clay Battalion . . .; 1451, Emancipation Proclamation. . . .